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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904.

Richmond's Growth.

It is encouraging and gratifying to know
that the new Richmond Hotel and Mur-
phy's Hotel are each to be greatly en-
larged. Mr. J. Marshall Atkinson, man-
ager of The Richmond, says that about
the first of the year he will begin work
on a new addition, which will have a
front of one hundred feet on Ninth Street
and a depth of seventy-five feet, and the
present structure will be run up three
stories higher so as to make the entire
building of uniform height. The
building, when completed, will be one
of the handsomest hotels in the South
and an ornament to the city.

Colonel John Murphy owns at Eighth
and Grace Streets the ground fronting
one hundred and twenty-five feet on the
former, and one hundred and thirty-six
feet on the latter. He proposes to build
on that site a modern twelve-story hot-
el, which he declares will be the best
that the architect can devise. He rough-
ly estimates that this new building will
give him more than four hundred addi-
tional rooms.

It is gratifying to learn that these im-
provements will be made; it is more
gratifying to know that the improvements
are made necessary by the great increase
in patronage of these hotels. The new
Richmond is a new structure, and was
but recently thrown open to the public.
It is not long since Colonel Murphy erect-
ed the handsome new annex to his hotel,
and he says that when it was completed
he thought he would be done with build-
ing for ten years at least. Mr. Atkinson
now says that the room he has is wholly
inadequate for the accommodation of
guests, the growth of his patronage hav-
ing exceeded the expectations of all
concerned. Colonel Murphy says that in
spite of the new annex to his hotel his
patronage has grown to such an extent
and the number of people who want to
stop over and see Richmond has so large-
ly increased that his hotel is now more
crowded than it was when he had nothing
but the old structure.

There could be no better evidence than
this of the growth of Richmond and of
its popularity as a trading center and as
a resort for pleasure seekers. There was
a time when it was believed that a city
would have so many visitors and no
more, no matter what was the condition
of its hotels, but it is now well under-
stood that good hotel accommodations at-
tract visitors, while poor hotel accommo-
dations tend to keep them away. The bet-
ter our hotel facilities the greater the
number of visitors we shall have, and
there is no danger of overdoing the hotel
business in Richmond. To say nothing
of the normal increase, it will not be
long before the year of the Jamestown
Exposition, and Richmond should be pre-
pared to entertain the great influx of
visitors during that year. In addition to
the Episcopal General Convention in Rich-
mond during that year, and altogether
we shall need a considerable enlargement
of our hotel capacity. It is gratifying
to know that two of the principal hotels
now begin to make ready and it is to be
hoped that before 1907 the Jefferson Hotel
will have been restored to its former pro-
portions.

The "Closed Shop" Illegal.

The justices of the appellate division
of the Supreme Court of New York have
decided that the "closed shop" is illegal.
A contract had been entered into between
a manufacturing concern and a local union
whereby the firm was prohibited from
employing laborers not belonging to the
union, and also from employing even a
member of the union unless such mem-
ber held a card signed by the business
agent of the local assembly. The court
decided that such a contract was con-
trary to public policy and void in law.
In this connection it is to be noted that
the Citizens' Industrial Association, which
has recently been holding a convention
in New York, is a strong organization,
whose object is to fight the closed shop
and the boycott. President D. M. Parry
in his opening address gave a highly
optimistic report of the growth of the
movement and declared his belief that
within the year more than 1,000 manufac-
turing establishments had changed from
the closed to the open shop.

On the other hand President Gompers
recently stated in San Francisco that
the membership of unions in the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor had increased

during the year by something like
200,000.

Here are two strong, active, energetic
movements, the one against the other,
and yet each seems to be making satis-
factory progress. It would appear that
the association of employers is progress-
ing in spite of the active opposition of
the labor unions, and that the labor
unions are progressing in spite of the
active opposition of the employers' union.
But after all, there is nothing incon-
sistent in these two systems. The Citiz-
ens' Industrial Association is not fight-
ing labor unions per se, but simply fight-
ing some of the methods employed by
them. The association does not attempt
to prevent laborers from organizing and
does not propose to exclude from its
shops any man because he belongs to a
labor union. The members of the asso-
ciation simply claim for themselves the
right to keep an open shop, to manage
it according to their own rules and regu-
lations, and to employ any satisfactory
laborer whether or not he belongs to a
labor union.

Labor unions have come to stay, but
the members of unions must recognize
the fact, that no matter how strong they
may be they cannot be strong enough
to do wrong and prosper. If they try
to be tyrannical and to enforce unjust
rules and regulations, they are sure to
meet with strong, organized opposition.
It seems to us that it is a happy omen
that both the Citizens' Industrial Asso-
ciation and the labor unions are growing
and increasing in strength. One organi-
zation will not act as a check upon the other,
and in time the two will arrive at sat-
isfactory compromises of their differences
and agree upon certain general principles
fair and just to all interests involved.

The Tax Principle.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—
Whether levied by State, city or county,
or by a nation's government, has ever
been a subject of complaint by those who
have to pay, and has often been the
occasion of revolutions in past ages. No
such dire result is now to be feared in
Richmond, and yet, if great accumulators
of capital shall control legislation and
place the burden of taxation
where it ought not to be—on the
poor; if, simultaneously, the cost of liv-
ing increases, and the grim horror, hun-
ger, shall cause the resentment of the
poor against a government, created by
and for the benefit of combined wealth,
who can tell to what extent an effort,
made to right their wrongs, may go?
Will it be a result such as followed Hamp-
den's refusal to pay ship money? Will
it be the result which came when Bos-
ton's harbor was made the receptacle
of British tea? Will it be the turmoil
and strife such as followed the nullifica-
tion act of South Carolina in Calhoun's
day? And now, let us suppose a nation
of Richmond, with one hundred
thousand dollars' worth of stocks or
bonds of some home company; his taxes
would be \$1,000 per annum. If he should
send these bonds or stocks to some North-
ern city and exchange them for the bonds
of some company not chartered in
Virginia, when asked to assess them,
could claim exemption from taxation; if
the contention be good that foreign bonds
or stocks are not taxable in the hands
of Virginia citizens; and so, if the State
room which exempt foreign stocks
or bonds, then the two hundred thousand
dollars or securities would not be taxed
at all. If two hundred thousand could
thus be relieved of taxation, why not
two or twenty millions of dollars? And
further, bonus would be offered to our
citizens to buy securities from other
States' chartered companies, if they are
not to be taxed when once they are in
the hands of our beloved Common-
wealth. The holders of these securities
would share the benefits of organized gov-
ernment, but pay nothing towards its
support. A tax on real estate, household
furniture, horses, cows, sheep and oxen,
and the holders of stocks and bonds too
small in amount to be sent abroad and
exchanged, would turn the tide. The
wealthy would be taxed, and the State and
county governments from extinction.

E. C. GODDIN.

The subject of taxation is always in-
teresting, and we are pleased to have
it discussed by correspondents, whether
or not their views coincide with ours.
The difficulty with this correspondent,
however, is that he, like so many others,
has a wrong idea of what stocks and
bonds really are. They are not property
in the strict sense of that term. A share
of stock is an evidence of ownership in
property and a bond is the evidence of
debt. "Let us suppose," says our cor-
respondent, "a moneyed man of Rich-
mond to own \$100,000 worth of stocks or
bonds of some company. The taxes
would be \$1,000 per annum. If he should
send these stocks or bonds to some North-
ern city and exchange them for the bonds
or stocks of some company not chartered
in Virginia, when asked to assess them,
could claim exemption from taxation, if
the contention be good that foreign bonds
or stocks are not taxable in the hands of
Virginia citizens. And so, if the State
from which these stocks or bonds come
has laws which exempt foreign stocks or
bonds, then the \$100,000 of securities would
not be taxed at all."

If that were true it would be a public
outrage, for a man owning \$100,000 worth
of property should be compelled to pay
his legitimate tax. But the contention of
The Times-Dispatch is that the way to
tax the shares of any corporation is
through the corporation itself, and not
through the individual shareholders. The
corporation issuing stock should be taxed
in the State or States where its actual
property lies; taxed on its physical prop-
erty and on its franchise, if it has a
franchise of value. But when that has
been done, when the corporation has been
made to pay all the taxes that are justly
assessable against it, the individual share-
holders should, of course, be exempt.

For simplicity, let us cite the following
case from the city of Baltimore, to which
we have before referred, and which serves
as a perfect illustration of the principle
under discussion. A rich man died, leav-
ing a large estate, consisting of buildings
and lots, located in that city. There were
many heirs, each having a certain interest
in the estate. For the sake of convenience
it was decided to organize a company and
to issue to each heir shares of stock ac-
cording as his interest appeared. There
was a debt on some of the property se-
cured by mortgage, and to take care of
the debt bonds were issued. In due course
each heir received his quota of stock.
The bonds were sold and the debt can-
celled. The property consisted, not in the
stocks and bonds, but in the houses and
lots, and these were assessed as usual.

There was no change whatever in the
property itself or in its value, but simply
a change in the form of ownership and
in the form of debt. The actual property
was taxed as similar property in the
city was taxed, and it would be absurd to
argue that under those conditions the
stocks and bonds should also be taxed.
Each shareholder and each bondholder
was a part owner in the property, and so
when the property was taxed, each and
every owner was taxed according to his
interest. To tax the stock of this cor-
poration as well as its property would be
the same thing as to tax an individual
owner of real estate both upon his prop-
erty and his deed. It matters not whether
the stockholder lived in Baltimore or in
Richmond, if all his property was taxed
where it lay there would be no injustice
in taxing his stock also. If a citizen
of Richmond owns a house and lot in the
city or Baltimore, the commissioner of
revenue in Richmond does not think of
requiring him to list his deed to that
property for taxation. Why, then, should
he require such an owner to list his stock,
for the stock is no more property than
the deed? It stands practically on all
four with the deed, each being, as we
have said, the evidence of ownership, a
mere piece of paper, and in no sense
property.

Much the same principle applies in the
case of the bonds. If all the property
was taxed at its full assessed value
there would be no justice in taxing the
debt on the property. If a citizen of
Richmond bought some of these bonds,
the money which he paid for them would
go towards liquidating the debt on the
property, and would go into the hands
of some other person, and, of course,
would be taxed in his hands as so much
cash. If so, to tax the bond also would
be double taxation.

We are willing to waive the contention
as to bonds, for reasons which we shall
not here undertake to give, but we are
entirely clear that the way to tax the
property of corporations is through the
corporation itself, and that whenever its
property—physical property and fran-
chise—is taxed in full, the individual
stockholders should be exempt. This is
not merely a matter of justice, but the
simple, practicable way of getting the
State's full share of revenue from the
corporations.

The President and Strikes.

President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated
Iron and Steel Workers, went to Wash-
ington yesterday to interview President
Roosevelt. Mr. Shaffer's mission, we are
told, is to enlist the influence of the
President in the settlement of the iron
and steel strike now in progress in
Youngstown and Girard, O. He will pro-
pose that the President suggest to the
United States Steel Corporation that the
differences between the company and the
strikers be submitted to arbitration.

The ghost of the anthracite coal strike
is continually arising to haunt and tor-
ment President Roosevelt. In under-
taking to settle that strike he set a pre-
cedent, and it is natural that strikers
should continue to come to him and re-
quest his friendly offices in settling dis-
putes between themselves and their em-
ployers. It will be hard for him to give
a satisfactory explanation why he inter-
fered in one strike and why he will not
interfere in others.

According to the commissioner of re-
venue, whose report is just out, the Ameri-
can people smoked nearly two hundred
million more cigarettes last year than in
1903, and eight million less of cigars.
The total consumption of little white
rolls passed far over the four billion
mark in spite of the prohibitory laws
passed by legislative bodies and the agi-
tation of reformers.

The consumption of chewing and smok-
ing tobacco was 328,650,170 pounds, and
of snuff 50,157,589 pounds. The number of
cigars and cigarettes smoked was as fol-
lows: Cigars, 6,707,471,503; little cigars,
666,844,907; small cigarettes, 3,226,832,258;
large cigarettes, 8,421,601.

Doesn't this show that Americans have
money to burn?

According to the very latest election re-
turns the Roosevelt plurality in Illinois,
which State Taggart said was doubtful,
is only 304,792. "That kind of doubt is,
indeed, harassing."

The newly discovered Danville drink
seems to pass local option muster well
enough, but Uncle Sam's revenue agents
are smelling it afar off.

When Kuropatkin turns his automobile
loose on the Japs the casualties reported
at Tokio will fill many columns of the
official register.

President Roosevelt believes nothing
ill should be said of the dead, and so he
never mentions the name of Senator
Platt.

A great boll weevil convention is be-
ing held in Shreveport, La., and not a
weevil is in attendance.

It seems that "Kuropatkin" kin do better
with Alexieff as far away as St. Peters-
burg.

Santa Claus, too, is feeling the good
effects of prosperity, and is just going
to spread himself this Christmas.

Governor Vardaman's ambition seems
to be to out-Tillman Tillman, and he is
succeeding quite well.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a
thing of the past. It was a great show
while it was on.

If General Nogi does not hurry up and
get into Port Arthur the world will dub
him no good.

Cuba seems to be getting the best of
the reciprocity treaty she has with this
country.

The paraphraser have renewed the bat-
tle against Reed Smoot, of Utah.

The Baptists of Georgia have just raised
\$200,000 to make Shorter College that much
longer.

In many parts of old Virginia hog kill-
ing time is just as jolly as Thanksgiving.

ART OF MAKING A PERFECT CUP OF COFFEE

Properly Made Coffee Not Inju-
rious—The Various Blends.
Different Methods of Making.
How to Proceed to Get the
Best Results—Uses for Left-
over Coffee.

By Dora May Morrell.

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowler.)
If it were not for the difficulty
of finding a perfect cup of coffee
there would be none to speak
of. Coffee is a beverage of this
world, and it is a beverage of the
gods, and no one would
be found to say such evil of it as, "I like
it, but I cannot drink it because it hurts
me so." One travels all over the earth
and once in a great while finds coffee
made to perfection, and then he wonders
why so perfect a compound cannot be pre-
pared often and by anyone who makes
the poor substitute called by the same
name. Coffee is a refreshing, restor-
ing and nourishing, and according to the
best authorities, tends to lessen the waste
of the animal frame, and those who find
it much more difficult to do so were it not
for the nourishing properties of coffee. It
is really a liquid food. That the excessive
use of stimulants disorders of the system
is no argument against the proper use
of it.

The coffee of commerce is generally a
blend of two or more kinds, and if it is
a very cheap grade the blend includes what
is called "chaff" or possibly grains
of barley, wheat, Indian corn or rye, none
of which are in the least injurious, though
no improvement to the berry. Coffee is
one of the most perfect of all beverages,
the constituent to which coffee owes its at-
traction. There are a great many adulter-
ations to be feared, especially that which
is bought roasted and ground. The only
way to be certain that one is buying un-
adulterated coffee is to buy from an
honest, reliable dealer, and to roast and
grind them one's self.

Mocha coffee is said by experts to be
the best coffee on the market. It is a
commonly mixed with Java, two-thirds of
this to one-third of Mocha. A good blend,
but somewhat coarser, is one-third each
of Mocha, Java and Maracabo. There are
other blends gull cheaper for those who
prefer rank flavor to delicacy, as is the
case with many who do not know good
coffee. The best grade of coffee has a
perfect drink should never buy any
but the best grade of coffee and have it
roasted at home.

There are a great many ways of making
good coffee, and different blends require
different treatment, but there are a few
which are common to all, and with an
egg, and none by long boiling, which
makes the coffee bitter and develops all
the bad qualities which are in it. Disor-
dered digestion, etc. The famed French
coffee (which is rarely seen in France) is
made by filtration, and is the most ex-
pensive kind of coffee. For it a double
quantity of pulverized coffee is needed and
over this boiling water is turned and left
to percolate two or three times. It is or-
dinary in special not, but may be
made in any, provided cheesecloth bags
are supplied for the water to drip through.
These bags must be washed and boiled
after using.

It may be said here in this connection
that everything about the coffee pot
must be of the best. The coffee pot
the coffee is made or the flavor is af-
fected. There cannot be good coffee made
in a pot with its sides discolored by the
soot of a bad stove. The coffee pot
should never be employed for tea or coffee;
either earthenware or porcelain lined
pots are the proper dishes, or you may
use a kind of coffee pot. For it a double
quantity of pulverized coffee is needed and
over this boiling water is turned and left
to percolate two or three times. It is or-
dinary in special not, but may be
made in any, provided cheesecloth bags
are supplied for the water to drip through.
These bags must be washed and boiled
after using.

It is easy to make good coffee as poor,
and as one has found, coffee is a beverage
and whether it is improved or not
by boiling, they will then know always how
to produce a result that adds to the joy
of drinking. The coffee pot should never
be employed for tea or coffee; either earthenware or porcelain lined
pots are the proper dishes, or you may
use a kind of coffee pot. For it a double
quantity of pulverized coffee is needed and
over this boiling water is turned and left
to percolate two or three times. It is or-
dinary in special not, but may be
made in any, provided cheesecloth bags
are supplied for the water to drip through.
These bags must be washed and boiled
after using.

To make the best cup of coffee possible
in this manner (it demands time, but
the result is its own justification). Take
the unroasted berries and roast
enough for your purpose in one of the
best kind of coffee pot. For it a double
quantity of pulverized coffee is needed and
over this boiling water is turned and left
to percolate two or three times. It is or-
dinary in special not, but may be
made in any, provided cheesecloth bags
are supplied for the water to drip through.
These bags must be washed and boiled
after using.

If you follow this method, but buy your
coffee ground and roasted, you will still
be a better coffee drinker. It will lack
the freshness that belongs to the newly
roasted and ground. It is not extravagant
to add an egg to the coffee, and the result
for the food value is there, and the result
is enough better to be worth the difference
in expense, but you may have coffee which
will be a pleasure to the drinker even if
you do not make it with an egg. Unless
you boil coffee more than two minutes
you will have something good whatever
method you follow in the making. Allow
a little less coffee without the egg. A
smaller quantity of the powdered is neces-
sary than of the granulated. If you use
the pulverized only for the filtered coffee.
You may add your quart of water cold
to the grounds and bring all to a boil,
letting it boil up, then pour the water
over the grounds and let it boil for
two minutes and then pour in boiling
water to make quart, letting all up
over the fire, and the water boiling
as hard as it can before you put in
the powdered coffee and then turn it back
and forth until the color shows a very delicate
brown. This makes a very delicate
coffee without the faintest hint of bitter-
ness, and it will be preferred only by
those who have not wanted their pulses
beating.

Do not set coffee by adding salt. Mix
of which is a common error. It is a mis-
take to point a gun, loaded or un-
loaded, at another, but it is. Young
Russ, who yesterday ended the life of
his friend while out hunting, while indulg-
ing in the policy of trade, still
if every fool who playfully or otherwise,
is arrested for doing a like thing, the
law officers would have their hands full.

In a plea for less politics and more
business, the Raleigh Times says:
Suppose all of us in the South quit talking
about what Roosevelt is going to do regard-
ing the Southern policy and let us all get
down to good hard work for the next
four years and see how much good each
of us can do for our dear old Southland.
Let us all strive to make the South a
land of progress. Let us work harder
and endeavor to do better work and see
how much we can add to the betterment
and material prosperity of the South.

The Wilmington Star, in a tone of sar-
casim, tells this story:
Boston has come into the lime light
with a Professor Daniel G. Mason, who
has married his brother's divorced wife.
The married couple are now in H. E. Mason's
of the piano and organ manufacturing
house of Mason & Hamlin, Boston. It is
one of the impecunious sources from
which moral doctrines are preached at
the South.

The Greensboro Record says:
Not many people know that there is a mis-
demerit in this country. It is a mis-
demerit to point a gun, loaded or un-
loaded, at another, but it is. Young
Russ, who yesterday ended the life of
his friend while out hunting, while indulg-
ing in the policy of trade, still
if every fool who playfully or otherwise,
is arrested for doing a like thing, the
law officers would have their hands full.

No Time for Nonsense.
Johnny Geshaw—Paw, what's the law
of gravitation?
Johnny Geshaw—I dunno. I ain't got
time to keep up with all the fool stat-
utes the darn Legislature passes.—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

Licensed Himself.
Prohibit Judge Davis, of Harper county,
from making a license to himself one day
last week. His bride was Miss Dora
Pedrick. He lacked the nerve, however,
to perform his own marriage ceremony.—
Kansas City Journal.

Good Health to the Children

Children especially are fond of dainties,
and the housekeeper must look carefully
to their food.
As good cake can be made only with
good eggs, so also a cake that is health-
ful as well as dainty must be raised with
a pure and perfect baking powder.
Royal Baking Powder is indispensable
in the preparation of the highest quality
of food. It imparts that peculiar light-
ness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the
finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc.,
and what is more important, renders the
food wholesome and agreeable to young
and old.

One of the most picturesque characters
on the English bench is Sir Henry Haw-
kins, Baron of Brampton, who was fam-
ously known as "Angling" "Arling" "Arling",
which sobriquet he early gained by mak-
ing out the full rigor of the law to all
offenders. It was Sir Henry Hawkins
who replied to the murderer's plea of in-
sane. "I am put here to cure just your
form of disease."

In his memoirs, which have just been
published, this story is told: It seems that
when he was a young man, he was at-
tended to an attorney and was attending
a petty sessions court. The chairman
was a pompous clergyman, but devoted to
his duties. An impudent vagabond was
brought up before this clergyman charged
with a violent and unprovoked assault
upon a man in a public house. He was
said to have gone into a room where the
prosecutor was and to have taken up a
jug of ale and appropriated it to his
own use without the owner's consent. The
prosecutor, annoyed by the outrage, arose
and was immediately knocked down by
the interloper, and in falling cut his head.
The prisoner knew the magistrate well
and his speechlessness which was
vanity. By this knowledge the man com-
pletely outwitted his adversary and shifted
the charge from his own to the prose-
cutor's shoulders. The curious thing was
he cross-examined the reverend chairman
instead of the witness, which seemed to
young Hawkins a masterpiece of policy
if not advocacy. The prisoner was sum-
moned before "his worship, Mr. Knox,"
and this was part of his argument on the
stand:

"Afore his worship, Mr. Knox," says I.
"And why not afore his worship, the Rev.
Mr. Hull? He's the gentleman for my
money—a real gentleman as'll hear reason,
and do justice between man and man."
"What?" says Jack, with an oath, "I ain't
going to repeat afore a clergyman—what?"
he says, "a d-d old dromedary like that!"
Dromedary, sir, meaning your worship!
Did anybody ever hear such vile words
against a clergyman, let alone a magis-
trate, sir? And he then has the cheek
to come here and ask you to believe him.
"Old dromedary," says he, "a d-d old
dromedary!"

The prisoner made his point and was
dismissed. The prosecutor, the one who
had called the reverend chairman an "old
dromedary," was obliged to pay the costs.
This scene decided young Hawkins to
go to the bar.

A Few Foreign Facts.

A Belgian swimmer made a wager re-
cently to swim the English Channel in
ten hours, swimming the whole time.
He won the bet, performing the feat at
the Antwerp baths.

Medora Hanson Cook, daughter of the
Rev. S. P. Benson, pastor of Tremont
Temple, Boston, has been elected profes-
sor of music in the Royal College of
Music, London.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has appoint-
ed Henry Gabriels, Bishop of the Catho-
lic Diocese of Ogdensburg, an officer of
the Royal Order of Leopolds, which was
founded by the first King of Belgium.
This honor recognizes the labors of
Bishop Gabriels in his writings on va-
rious subjects, and the fact that he has
the services frequently extended by him
to emigrants from Belgium to this coun-
try.

Leonavallo is superintending the re-
hearsals of his new opera, "Roland of
Berlin" in Berlin. Emperor William com-
mended the opera, and it will be given
in ten days. It will be produced December
12th at the Royal Opera.

The marriage rate is higher in Eng-
land than elsewhere being 15 a 1,000. In
most other countries it varies from 7 to
10. According to a volume of statistics, refer-
ring chiefly to foreign countries, issued by
the United States Department of State,
manila—30 a 1,000. That country also
has the highest death rate, 27.5 a 1,000.
The lowest marriage rate is in Sweden,
where it is 5 a 1,000.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says:
"That the next State Legislature is to
be one of the best and most aggressive
law-making bodies we have ever had,
and almost absolutely none in 1904,
perhaps their interests and propo-
ses were served best by pro-
moting Democratic sentiment."
The fact that a large
proportion of its members are business
men furnishes assurance that the Legis-
lature will take care of the business in-
terests of the State in a thoroughly ef-
ficient manner.

The Wilmington Star, in a tone of sar-
casim, tells this story:
Boston has come into the lime light
with a Professor Daniel G. Mason, who
has married his brother's divorced wife.
The married couple are now in H. E. Mason's
of the piano and organ manufacturing
house of Mason & Hamlin, Boston. It is
one of the impecunious sources from
which moral doctrines are preached at
the South.

The Greensboro Record says:
Not many people know that there is a mis-
demerit in this country. It is a mis-
demerit to point a gun, loaded or un-
loaded, at another, but it is. Young
Russ, who yesterday ended the life of
his friend while out hunting, while indulg-
ing in the policy of trade, still
if every fool who playfully or otherwise,
is arrested for doing a like thing, the
law officers would have their hands full.

In a plea for less politics and more
business, the Raleigh Times says:
Suppose all of us in the South quit talking
about what Roosevelt is going to do regard-
ing the Southern policy and let us all get
down to good hard work for the next
four years and see how much good each
of us can do for our dear old Southland.
Let us all strive to make the South a
land of progress. Let us work harder
and endeavor to do better work and see
how much we can add to the betterment
and material prosperity of the South.

The Wilmington Messenger wants to do
a little wagging. It says:
We bet the pilot engine of President
Roosevelt's train will not be "rocked"
during his journey through the South,
if it was in Indiana the other day.

No Time for Nonsense.
Johnny Geshaw—Paw, what's the law
of gravitation?
Johnny Geshaw—I dunno. I ain't got
time to keep up with all the fool stat-
utes the darn Legislature passes.—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

Licensed Himself.
Prohibit Judge Davis, of Harper county,
from making a license to himself one day
last week. His bride was Miss Dora
Pedrick. He lacked the nerve, however,
to perform his own marriage ceremony.—
Kansas City Journal.

Good Health to the Children

Children especially are fond of dainties